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# South Dakota Labor Bulletin

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## Demographics of South Dakota's Labor Force

South Dakota's labor force participation rate was 69.0 percent in 1987, meaning that 69 out of every 100 South Dakotans 16 years of age and older were either working or actively seeking work. This was higher than the national average, where 65.6 percent of the population 16 and older was in the labor force. In fact, just 10 states and the District of Columbia had higher participation rates than South Dakota.

South Dakota's labor force of 355,000 in 1987 was 55 percent male and 45 percent female. With this ratio, South Dakota mirrored the nation.

Youth (ages 16-19) constituted about seven percent of the 1987 labor force in South Dakota, as they did in the nation. However, 62 percent of all South Dakotans in this age group were in the labor force; while only 55 percent of this age group was in the labor force nationally.

The majority of South Dakota's labor force participants in 1987 (66 percent) were married with a spouse present. Nationally, this group made up 60 percent of the labor force.

The largest number of the experienced labor force, 58,000, were in services occupations in 1987. Administrative supportive occupations (which include clerical workers) and farming, forestry and fishing occupations accounted for the next largest numbers of the labor force. There were 49,000 experienced labor force participants in each of these occupations.

The industry employing the largest portion of the state's experienced labor force was the trade industry. About 70,000 of South Dakota's experienced labor force participants were in this industry in 1987.

While 69 percent of all South Dakotans 16 years and older were in the labor force, 66 percent (340,000 people) were employed. Just six states had a higher proportion of their population working.

South Dakota's unemployment rate in 1987 was 4.2 percent. Just eight other states had lower unemployment rates.

Males also constituted 55 percent of the employed portion of the labor force, and females 45 percent. The unemployment rates between these two groups differed very little--4.3 percent for men and 4.0 percent for women.

Seventy-seven percent of South Dakota's employed people in 1987 were on full-time schedules. And the majority of those employed just part-time (76 percent) were voluntarily employed part-time.

South Dakota employees, on the average, worked more hours than the employed in any other state in 1987. Those on full-time schedules worked an average of 48.6 hours per week. Even when part-time workers are included, South Dakota still kept its first-place ranking--working 40.4 hours per week.

Of the 15,000 unemployed in the state in 1987, about 34 percent were job losers. Only two other states had a lower percentage of their labor forces unemployed because they had lost jobs. The largest portion of South Dakota's unemployed (40 percent) were so because they were re-entering the labor force. Many people are temporarily unemployed while

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seeking jobs when they first re-enter the labor force after not participating for a period. For example, a seasonal worker like a construction worker may be temporarily unemployed when re-entering the labor force after the winter months.

Workers in the trade industry (noted above as employing the largest portion of South Dakota's labor force) had an unemployment rate of 4.1 percent in 1987. The highest unemployment rate in South Dakota's industries was noted in construction, at 13.0 percent. Even though unemployment in this industry was 8.8 percent higher than the state's total unemployment rate of 4.2 percent, it was still lower than was this industry's rate in 23 other states and the District of Columbia.

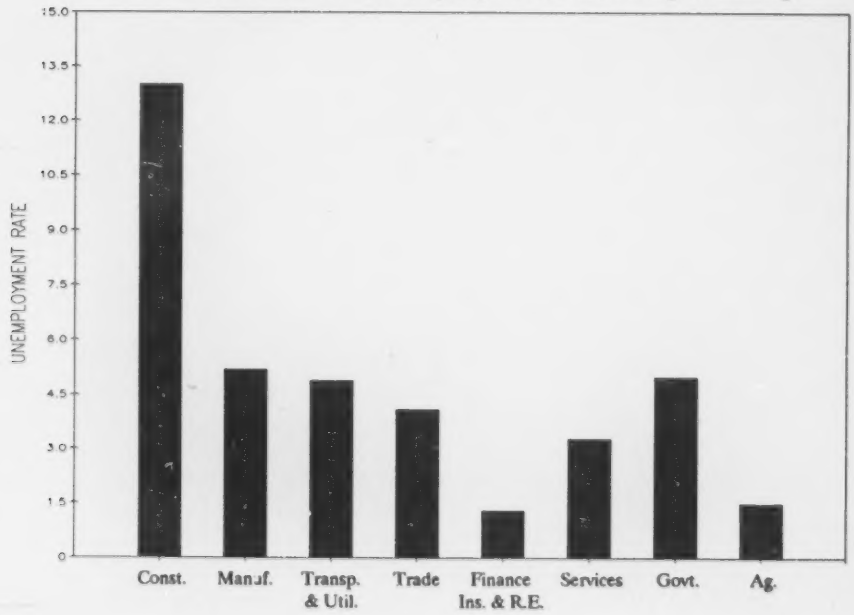
On the other end of the spectrum, unemployment in South Dakota's finance, insurance and real estate industry was only 1.3 percent. The graph below illustrates 1987 unemployment rates in South Dakota's industries.

South Dakota unemployment rates in various occupational categories in 1987 ranged from 1.3 percent in executive, administrative and managerial occupations, to 10.2 percent for handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers and laborers.

The unemployment rate for South Dakotans in service occupations (which account for the largest number of the state's experienced labor force participants) was 6.0 percent.

Source: Current Population Survey (CPS), conducted for the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. The CPS is a monthly survey of the noncivilian population 16 years and older, which is conducted in about 59,500 households nationwide, including approximately 1,000 households in South Dakota.

**1987 South Dakota Unemployment Rates By Industry**




Source: 1987 Current Population Survey

## South Dakota's Labor Market in May

In May 1988, nonfarm wage and salaried employment in South Dakota was 262,900. This is an increase of 5,900 jobs (or 2.3 percent) from the year-ago employment level. The nonfarm job gain for the first five months of 1988 is running 1.6 percent higher than 1987.

Manufacturing led the private sector industries, with an increase of 3,400 jobs over year-ago employment levels. In the nondurable goods sector, the May 1988 employment level of 13,400 is somewhat higher than before the labor dispute which occurred in May 1987. Reflecting increased orders, job gains that took place in the durable goods sector were in the areas of electronic computing equipment, fabricated plate work, and farm and garden machinery and equipment.

The trade and services industries increased 1,100 and 900 jobs, respectively, over year-ago levels. The majority of the increase in the wholesale and retail trade industry was found in retail trade. The sectors of food stores and eating and drinking establishments are continuing their upward swing in the retail trade division. Growth in the food store sector took place as new businesses were established and existing businesses did remodeling and expansion. Other contributing factors were the new food items being offered by some restaurants and the popularity, ease, and convenience of eating out. Sectors increasing in the services industry were medical and health, and hotels, amusement, personal and business.

The construction industry and government each posted a 300 job gain from May 1987 employment levels.

The finance, insurance and real estate industry remained at the same employment level as a year ago, while the mining industry lost 100 jobs.

## Month-To-Month Employment Changes

The nonfarm employment level of 262,900 in May 1988 increased 6,600 jobs (or 2.6 percent) over the month. This is the highest May level ever recorded.

All industry groups showed employment growth over the month. The services, trade, and construction industries and government posted employment growth in excess of a thousand jobs.

The services industry has added 1,900 jobs over the month. The majority of this job gain was in the hotels, amusement, personal and business sector and reflects seasonal tourism-related job increases. The job gain of 1,400 in the trade industry was posted entirely in the retail trade division. The eating and drinking establishment sector accounted for much of the over-the-month job gains, largely because of traditional seasonal increases. Job increases were noted in building materials, hardware, and garden supply stores, as do-it-yourself home repair and remodeling keep increasing.

The construction industry increased by 1,300 jobs from April to May. Seasonal job growth was noted in all three sectors of this industry, which are: building, highway and street, and special trade contractors.

Government posted a 1,100 job growth over the month. State government increased 400 jobs. Part of the increase in state government can be attributed to the additional hiring of workers by the South Dakota Department of Game, Fish, and Parks for park cleanup, maintenance, and fee collections as people visit state parks and campgrounds.

Local government increased by 600 jobs, which can be attributed to the hiring of additional summer help for highway and street construction, amusement and recreation services.

Record highs were hit in South Dakota in May 1988, with a labor force of 368,500 and employment of 357,600. There were 11,000 unemployed South Dakotans, with an unemployment rate of 3.0 percent. This was up slightly from the April rate of 2.7 percent. These record-high levels of labor force and employment are especially significant because they have not been preceded or accompanied by extended periods of high unemployment. Evidently, people outside of the labor force are moving directly into jobs without going through a temporary period of unemployment while searching for jobs.

## Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

| | May 1988 (1) | | | | May 1987 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Labor Force(2) | Employment | Unemployment | Rate | Labor Force(2) | Employment | Unemployment | Rate |
| United States | 120,775,000 | 114,222,000 | 6,553,000 | 5.4(3) | 119,695,000 | 112,377,000 | 7,318,000 | 6.1(3) |
| South Dakota | 368,500 | 357,600 | 11,000 | 3.0 | 360,600 | 347,600 | 13,000 | 3.6 |
| Sioux Falls MSA | 73,906 | 71,603 | 2,303 | 3.1 | 72,565 | 70,164 | 2,401 | 3.3 |
| Rapid City MSA | 41,214 | 40,016 | 1,198 | 2.9 | 39,959 | 38,505 | 1,454 | 3.6 |
| Aurora | 1,578 | 1,502 | 76 | 4.8 | 1,502 | 1,479 | 23 | 1.5 |
| Beadle | 9,617 | 9,349 | 268 | 2.8 | 9,528 | 9,198 | 330 | 3.5 |
| Bennett | 1,537 | 1,489 | 48 | 3.1 | 1,490 | 1,444 | 46 | 3.1 |
| Bon Homme | 3,483 | 3,458 | 25 | 0.7 | 3,516 | 3,462 | 54 | 1.5 |
| Brookings | 14,458 | 13,350 | 1,108 | 7.7 | 13,378 | 12,827 | 551 | 4.1 |
| Brown | 21,429 | 20,540 | 889 | 4.1 | 20,845 | 19,812 | 1,033 | 5.0 |
| Brule | 2,672 | 2,557 | 115 | 4.3 | 2,664 | 2,616 | 48 | 1.8 |
| Buffalo | 476 | 453 | 23 | 4.8 | 501 | 462 | 39 | 7.8 |
| Butte | 3,705 | 3,610 | 95 | 2.6 | 4,031 | 3,807 | 224 | 5.6 |
| Campbell | 1,198 | 1,190 | 8 | 0.7 | 1,143 | 1,120 | 23 | 2.0 |
| Charles Mix | 4,171 | 4,008 | 163 | 3.9 | 4,206 | 4,027 | 179 | 4.3 |
| Clark | 1,968 | 1,925 | 43 | 2.2 | 2,174 | 1,871 | 303 | 13.9 |
| Clay | 6,730 | 6,493 | 237 | 3.5 | 6,649 | 6,339 | 310 | 4.7 |
| Codington | 12,545 | 12,098 | 447 | 3.6 | 11,810 | 11,405 | 405 | 3.4 |
| Corson | 1,523 | 1,461 | 62 | 4.1 | 1,593 | 1,522 | 71 | 4.5 |
| Custer | 4,273 | 4,176 | 97 | 2.3 | 3,848 | 3,777 | 71 | 1.8 |
| Davison | 9,452 | 9,332 | 120 | 1.3 | 9,152 | 8,975 | 177 | 1.9 |
| Day | 3,463 | 3,359 | 104 | 3.0 | 3,516 | 3,412 | 104 | 3.0 |
| Deuel | 2,528 | 2,474 | 54 | 2.1 | 2,308 | 2,219 | 89 | 3.9 |
| Dewey | 1,942 | 1,883 | 59 | 3.0 | 2,030 | 1,905 | 125 | 6.2 |
| Douglas | 1,876 | 1,848 | 28 | 1.5 | 1,827 | 1,796 | 31 | 1.7 |
| Edmunds | 2,397 | 2,339 | 58 | 2.4 | 2,481 | 2,406 | 75 | 3.0 |
| Fall River | 3,952 | 3,885 | 67 | 1.7 | 3,817 | 3,665 | 152 | 4.0 |
| Faulk | 1,222 | 1,214 | 8 | 0.7 | 1,297 | 1,280 | 17 | 1.3 |
| Grant | 4,350 | 4,212 | 138 | 3.2 | 4,427 | 4,242 | 185 | 4.2 |
| Gregory | 2,584 | 2,536 | 48 | 1.9 | 2,581 | 2,541 | 40 | 1.5 |
| Haakon | 1,256 | 1,221 | 35 | 2.8 | 1,268 | 1,226 | 42 | 3.3 |
| Hamlin | 2,593 | 2,552 | 41 | 1.6 | 2,385 | 2,281 | 104 | 4.4 |
| Hand | 2,090 | 2,055 | 35 | 1.7 | 2,151 | 2,120 | 31 | 1.4 |
| Hanson | 1,503 | 1,487 | 16 | 1.1 | 1,530 | 1,478 | 52 | 3.4 |
| Harding | 798 | 793 | 5 | 0.6 | 814 | 804 | 10 | 1.2 |
| Hughes | 9,262 | 9,101 | 161 | 1.7 | 8,775 | 8,561 | 214 | 2.4 |
| Hutchinson | 4,468 | 4,433 | 35 | 0.8 | 4,314 | 4,237 | 77 | 1.8 |
| Hyde | 921 | 914 | 7 | 0.8 | 941 | 922 | 19 | 2.0 |
| Jackson | 1,582 | 1,551 | 31 | 2.0 | 1,577 | 1,519 | 58 | 3.7 |

## Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

| | May 1988 (1) | | | | May 1987 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Labor Force(2) | Employment | Unemployment | Rate | Labor Force(2) | Employment | Unemployment | Rate |
| Jerauld | 1,289 | 1,279 | 10 | 0.8 | 1,276 | 1,239 | 37 | 2.9 |
| Jones | 801 | 789 | 12 | 1.5 | 739 | 722 | 17 | 2.3 |
| Kingsbury | 2,930 | 2,853 | 77 | 2.6 | 3,057 | 2,997 | 60 | 2.0 |
| Lake | 5,889 | 5,746 | 143 | 2.4 | 5,383 | 5,121 | 262 | 4.9 |
| Lawrence | 10,999 | 10,614 | 385 | 3.5 | 10,543 | 10,030 | 513 | 4.9 |
| Lincoln | 7,375 | 7,130 | 245 | 3.3 | 7,249 | 6,979 | 270 | 3.7 |
| Lyman | 1,573 | 1,529 | 44 | 2.8 | 1,527 | 1,487 | 40 | 2.6 |
| McCook | 3,070 | 3,016 | 54 | 1.8 | 3,054 | 2,909 | 145 | 4.7 |
| McPherson | 1,631 | 1,613 | 18 | 1.1 | 1,660 | 1,641 | 19 | 1.1 |
| Marshall | 2,387 | 2,362 | 25 | 1.0 | 2,314 | 2,264 | 50 | 2.2 |
| Meade | 9,569 | 9,299 | 270 | 2.8 | 9,372 | 9,054 | 318 | 3.4 |
| Mellette | 972 | 952 | 20 | 2.1 | 1,034 | 1,005 | 29 | 2.8 |
| Miner | 1,522 | 1,514 | 8 | 0.5 | 1,409 | 1,369 | 40 | 2.8 |
| Minnehaha | 73,906 | 71,603 | 2,303 | 3.1 | 72,565 | 70,164 | 2,401 | 3.3 |
| Moody | 3,390 | 3,314 | 76 | 2.2 | 3,354 | 3,229 | 125 | 3.7 |
| Pennington | 41,214 | 40,016 | 1,198 | 2.9 | 39,959 | 38,505 | 1,454 | 3.6 |
| Perkins | 2,602 | 2,558 | 44 | 1.7 | 2,563 | 2,526 | 37 | 1.4 |
| Potter | 1,555 | 1,540 | 15 | 1.0 | 1,617 | 1,573 | 44 | 2.7 |
| Roberts | 4,803 | 4,583 | 220 | 4.6 | 4,795 | 4,564 | 231 | 4.8 |
| Sanborn | 1,176 | 1,166 | 10 | 0.9 | 1,240 | 1,205 | 35 | 2.8 |
| Shannon | 2,615 | 2,436 | 179 | 6.8 | 2,593 | 2,383 | 210 | 8.1 |
| Spink | 3,920 | 3,890 | 30 | 0.8 | 3,906 | 3,839 | 67 | 1.7 |
| Stanley | 1,609 | 1,565 | 44 | 2.7 | 1,583 | 1,525 | 58 | 3.7 |
| Sully | 855 | 843 | 12 | 1.4 | 879 | 871 | 8 | 0.9 |
| Todd | 2,678 | 2,538 | 140 | 5.2 | 2,677 | 2,488 | 189 | 7.1 |
| Tripp | 3,351 | 3,310 | 41 | 1.2 | 3,412 | 3,350 | 62 | 1.8 |
| Turner | 4,277 | 4,192 | 85 | 2.0 | 4,280 | 4,160 | 120 | 2.8 |
| Union | 5,613 | 5,447 | 166 | 3.0 | 5,452 | 5,107 | 345 | 6.3 |
| Walworth | 3,084 | 3,013 | 71 | 2.3 | 3,134 | 2,995 | 139 | 4.4 |
| Yankton | 11,064 | 10,832 | 232 | 2.1 | 10,782 | 10,508 | 274 | 2.5 |
| Ziebach | 1,202 | 1,169 | 33 | 2.7 | 1,104 | 1,054 | 50 | 4.5 |

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.
(2) Labor force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.
(3) The seasonally-adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 5.6 and 6.3. The data in this table are not seasonally-adjusted.

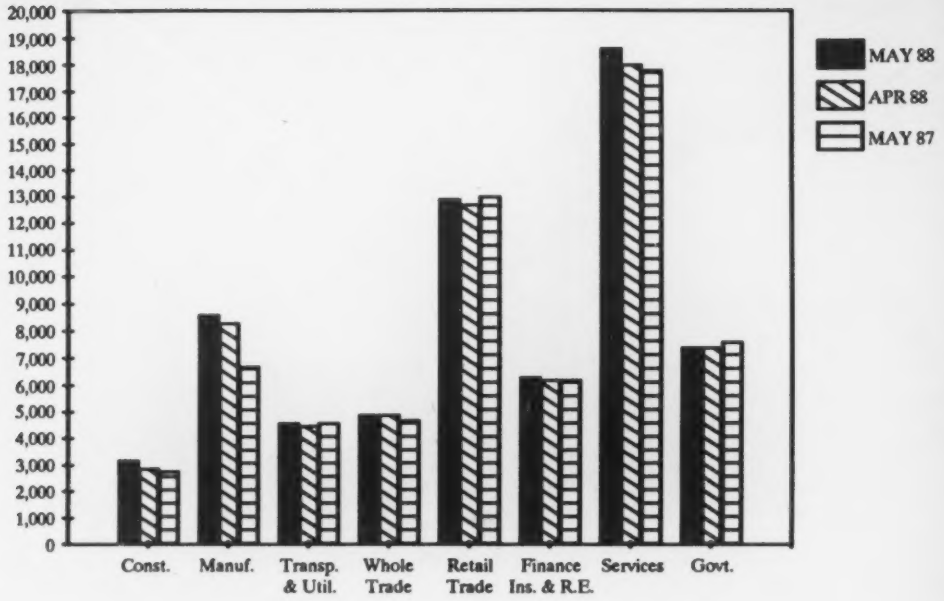
SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## South Dakota Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

| | May 1988 | Apr. 1988 | May 1987 | Percent Change From Last Month | Percent Change From Last Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL | 262,900 | 256,300 | 257,000 | 2.6 | 2.3 |
| TOTAL PRIVATE | 202,000 | 196,500 | 196,300 | 2.8 | 2.9 |
| MINING | 2,500 | 2,500 | 2,600 | .0 | -3.8 |
| CONSTRUCTION | 10,600 | 9,300 | 10,300 | 14.0 | 2.9 |
| MANUFACTURING | 30,200 | 29,800 | 26,800 | 1.3 | 12.7 |
| Durable Goods | 16,900 | 16,600 | 15,600 | 1.8 | 8.3 |
| Fabricated Metals & Machinery | 10,400 | 10,300 | 9,500 | 1.0 | 9.5 |
| Nondurable Goods | 13,400 | 13,200 | 11,200 | 1.5 | 19.6 |
| Food & Kindred Products | 7,800 | 7,700 | 5,600 | 1.3 | 39.3 |
| Paper, Printing & Publishing | 2,700 | 2,700 | 2,800 | .0 | -3.6 |
| TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES | 12,500 | 12,400 | 12,400 | .8 | .8 |
| Transportation | 7,400 | 7,400 | 7,300 | .0 | 1.4 |
| Communication | 2,800 | 2,800 | 2,900 | .0 | -3.4 |
| Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services | 2,300 | 2,200 | 2,200 | 4.5 | 4.5 |
| WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE | 68,700 | 67,300 | 67,600 | 2.1 | 1.6 |
| Wholesale Trade | 17,000 | 17,000 | 16,800 | .0 | 1.2 |
| Durable Goods | 7,500 | 7,500 | 7,400 | .0 | 1.4 |
| Nondurable Goods | 9,500 | 9,500 | 9,400 | .0 | 1.1 |
| Retail Trade | 51,700 | 50,300 | 50,800 | 2.8 | 1.8 |
| General Merchandise, Apparel & Accessory Stores | 8,100 | 7,900 | 8,300 | 2.5 | -2.4 |
| Food Stores | 8,200 | 8,100 | 7,700 | 1.2 | 6.5 |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE | 14,400 | 14,200 | 14,400 | 1.4 | .0 |
| Finance | 9,000 | 8,900 | 8,900 | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Banking | 4,400 | 4,400 | 4,600 | .0 | -4.3 |
| Credit Agencies, other than Banks | 4,100 | 4,100 | 4,000 | .0 | 2.5 |
| Insurance Carriers, Agents & Brokers | 3,300 | 3,300 | 3,500 | .0 | -5.7 |
| SERVICES | 63,100 | 61,200 | 62,200 | 3.1 | 1.4 |
| Hotels, Amusement, Personal & Business | 17,600 | 16,300 | 17,400 | 8.0 | 1.1 |
| Personal and Business | 8,100 | 7,800 | 8,000 | 3.8 | 1.3 |
| Medical and Health Services | 24,100 | 23,600 | 23,400 | 2.1 | 3.0 |
| Hospitals | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,500 | .0 | 2.9 |
| Health Services, other than Hospitals | 13,200 | 12,900 | 12,900 | 2.3 | 2.3 |
| Educational Services | 4,600 | 4,700 | 4,500 | -2.1 | 2.2 |
| Social Services | 4,500 | 4,400 | 4,400 | 2.3 | 2.3 |
| Membership Organizations | 8,800 | 8,800 | 8,900 | .0 | -1.1 |
| GOVERNMENT | 60,900 | 59,800 | 60,600 | 1.8 | .5 |
| Federal | 10,800 | 10,700 | 10,900 | .9 | -.9 |
| State | 16,400 | 16,000 | 16,500 | 2.5 | -.6 |
| State Education | 7,700 | 7,600 | 7,800 | 1.3 | -1.3 |
| Local | 33,700 | 33,100 | 33,300 | 1.8 | 1.2 |
| Local Education | 19,800 | 19,900 | 19,700 | -.5 | .5 |

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

**Sioux Falls MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)**

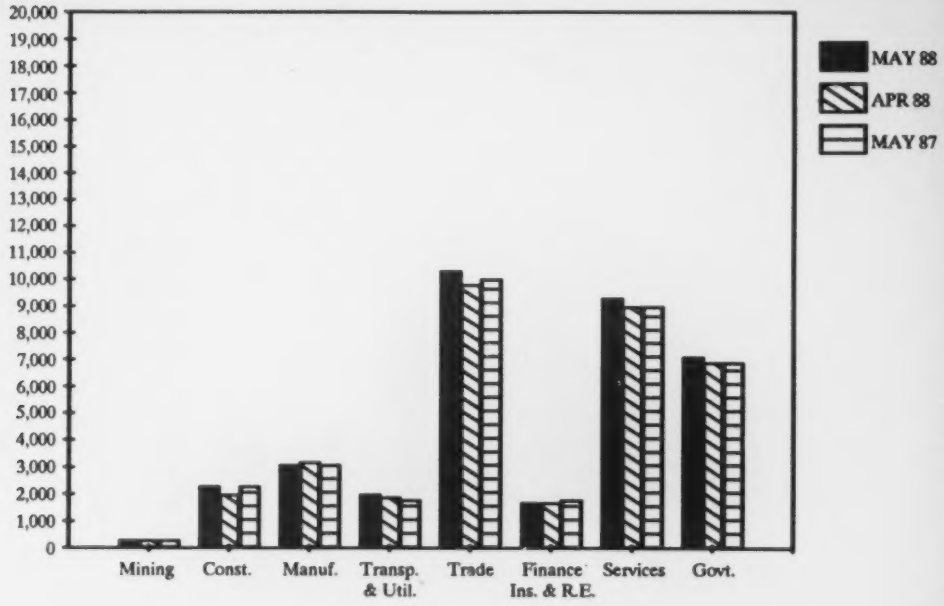



| | May 1988 | Apr. 1988 | May 1987 | Percent Change From Last Month | Percent Change From Last Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL | 66,600 | 65,000 | 63,400 | 2.5 | 5.0 |
| *MINING | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| CONSTRUCTION | 3,200 | 2,900 | 2,800 | 10.3 | 14.3 |
| MANUFACTURING | 8,600 | 8,300 | 6,700 | 3.6 | 28.4 |
| TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES | 4,600 | 4,500 | 4,600 | 2.2 | .0 |
| TRADE | 17,800 | 17,600 | 17,700 | 1.1 | .6 |
| Wholesale Trade | 4,900 | 4,900 | 4,700 | .0 | 4.3 |
| Retail Trade | 12,900 | 12,700 | 13,000 | 1.6 | -.8 |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE | 6,300 | 6,200 | 6,200 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| SERVICES | 18,600 | 18,000 | 17,800 | 3.3 | 4.5 |
| GOVERNMENT | 7,400 | 7,400 | 7,600 | .0 | -2.6 |

*Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## Rapid City MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)




| | May 1988 | Apr. 1988 | May 1987 | Percent Change From Last Month | Percent Change From Last Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL | 36,000 | 34,700 | 35,100 | 3.7 | 2.6 |
| MINING | 300 | 300 | 300 | .0 | .0 |
| CONSTRUCTION | 2,300 | 2,000 | 2,300 | 15.0 | .0 |
| MANUFACTURING | 3,100 | 3,200 | 3,100 | -3.1 | .0 |
| TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES | 2,000 | 1,900 | 1,800 | 5.3 | 11.1 |
| TRADE | 10,300 | 9,800 | 10,000 | 5.1 | 3.0 |
| Wholesale Trade | 2,000 | 2,000 | 1,800 | .0 | 11.1 |
| Retail Trade | 8,300 | 7,900 | 8,100 | 5.1 | 2.5 |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE | 1,700 | 1,700 | 1,800 | .0 | -5.6 |
| SERVICES | 9,300 | 9,000 | 9,000 | 3.3 | 3.3 |
| GOVERNMENT | 7,100 | 6,900 | 6,900 | 2.9 | 2.9 |

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: The figures on pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota non-agricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

## Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in South Dakota

| | Number of Production Workers | | | Average Weekly Hours | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | May 1988 | Apr. 1988 | May 1987 | May 1988 | Apr. 1988 | May 1987 |
| Total Private | 167,600 | 162,700 | 161,400 | 33.8 | 34.0 | 34.1 |
| Mining | 2,100 | 2,100 | 2,200 | 43.2 | 42.5 | 45.1 |
| Construction | 8,500 | 7,200 | 7,700 | 38.8 | 39.0 | 39.8 |
| Manufacturing | 23,100 | 22,900 | 20,100 | 41.9 | 42.1 | 41.6 |
| Transportation & Public Utilities | 10,400 | 10,300 | 10,200 | 37.7 | 38.7 | 37.8 |
| Wholesale & Retail Trade | 60,300 | 59,000 | 59,300 | 31.8 | 32.0 | 32.6 |
| Finance, Insurance & Real Estate | 10,400 | 10,200 | 10,300 | 34.7 | 36.6 | 36.6 |
| Services | 52,700 | 51,000 | 51,600 | 30.5 | 30.1 | 30.4 |

| | Average Weekly Earnings | | | Average Hourly Earnings | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | May 1988 | Apr. 1988 | May 1987 | May 1988 | Apr. 1988 | May 1987 |
| Total Private | $245.39 | $249.22 | $245.18 | $7.26 | $7.33 | $7.19 |
| Mining | 520.56 | 516.38 | 550.67 | 12.05 | 12.15 | 12.21 |
| Construction | 382.18 | 382.20 | 379.69 | 9.85 | 9.80 | 9.54 |
| Manufacturing | 336.46 | 338.06 | 324.48 | 8.03 | 8.03 | 7.80 |
| Transportation & Public Utilities | 387.18 | 393.19 | 389.72 | 10.27 | 10.16 | 10.31 |
| Wholesale & Retail Trade | 196.52 | 200.32 | 204.40 | 6.18 | 6.26 | 6.27 |
| Finance, Insurance & Real Estate | 254.35 | 269.74 | 266.45 | 7.33 | 7.37 | 7.28 |
| Services | 199.47 | 202.27 | 195.78 | 6.54 | 6.72 | 6.44 |

## Hours and Earnings of Manufacturing Production Workers in MSAs

| | Number of Manufacturing Production Workers | | | Average Weekly Hours | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | May 1988 | Apr. 1988 | May 1987 | May 1988 | Apr. 1988 | May 1987 |
| Sioux Falls MSA | 6,400 | 6,200 | 4,700 | 44.1 | 44.8 | 44.4 |
| Rapid City MSA | 2,400 | 2,500 | 2,400 | 42.5 | 41.0 | 40.7 |

| | Average Weekly Earnings | | | Average Hourly Earnings | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | May 1988 | Apr. 1988 | May 1987 | May 1988 | Apr. 1988 | May 1987 |
| Sioux Falls MSA | $356.33 | $369.60 | $337.88 | $8.08 | $8.25 | $7.61 |
| Rapid City MSA | 320.03 | 330.05 | 302.81 | 7.53 | 8.05 | 7.44 |

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Average hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payrolls and hours for production and related workers in manufacturing and mining, construction workers in construction, and non-supervisory employees in private service-producing industries. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The earnings figures are "gross" figures. They may be higher than employer wage rates, since they reflect premium pay for shift differentials and overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received; this is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

## Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed[1]

| | NUMBER | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | May 1988 | Apr. 1988 | May 1987 |
| Sex, Total | 1,997 | 2,902 | 1,982 |
| Male | 1,315 | 2,131 | 1,106 |
| Female | 682 | 771 | 876 |
| Race, Total | 1,997 | 2,902 | 1,982 |
| White | 1,831 | 2,697 | 1,782 |
| Nonwhite | 166 | 205 | 200 |
| Age, Total | 1,997 | 2,902 | 1,982 |
| Under 45 | 1,464 | 2,118 | 1,486 |
| Over 45 | 533 | 784 | 496 |
| [2]Industry, Total | 1,997 | 2,902 | 1,982 |
| Mining | 20 | 74 | 31 |
| Construction | 278 | 592 | 296 |
| Manufacturing | 847 | 1,173 | 581 |
| Transportation & Public Utilities | 64 | 83 | 89 |
| Trade | 348 | 434 | 447 |
| Finance, Insurance & Real Estate | 62 | 80 | 77 |
| Services | 303 | 344 | 390 |
| Government | 75 | 122 | 71 |
| [2]Occupation, Total | 1,997 | 2,902 | 1,982 |
| Professional & Managerial | 244 | 289 | 293 |
| Clerical and Sales | 323 | 346 | 381 |
| Services | 208 | 233 | 239 |
| Processing | 509 | 709 | 97 |
| Machine Trade | 54 | 92 | 93 |
| Benchwork | 149 | 209 | 227 |
| Structural Work | 351 | 732 | 413 |
| Other | 159 | 292 | 239 |
| Duration of Current Unemployment | | | |
| Total | 1,997 | 2,902 | 1,982 |
| 1-2 Weeks | 193 | 393 | 335 |
| 3-4 Weeks | 198 | 196 | 208 |
| 5-14 Weeks | 615 | 882 | 780 |
| 15 Weeks & Over | 991 | 1,431 | 659 |

[1]The insured unemployed are those persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2]Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

## Selected Labor Department Activities

| | May 1988 | Apr. 1988 | May 1987 | Percent Change From Last Month | Percent Change From Last Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE | | | | | |
| A. Initial Claims | 1,093 | 1,231 | 1,531 | -11.2 | -28.6 |
| B. Weeks Compensated | 8,442 | 12,790 | 8,180 | -34.0 | 3.2 |
| C. Amount of Benefit Payments | $812,333 | $1,238,002 | $695,221 | -34.4 | 16.8 |
| D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal | $40,461,200 | $39,622,100 | $39,850,100 | 2.1 | 1.5 |
| JOB SERVICE | | | | | |
| E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) | 6,466 | 4,765 | 5,202 | 35.7 | 24.3 |
| F. Nonfarm Placements | 4,681 | 3,634 | 4,510 | 28.8 | 3.8 |
| G. Nonfarm Job Openings | 5,781 | 5,118 | 6,202 | 13.0 | -6.8 |

| | May 1988 |
|---|---|
| H. Unemployment Insurance Savings | $88,227 |

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (ADC) RECIPIENTS

| | May 1988 | |
|---|---|---|
| | People | Savings in Dollars |
| I. Employed | 47 | $10,904 |
| J. Partial Employment | 91 | $ 7,189 |

The data in this table are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program, the state Job Service system, and the South Dakota Department of Social Services.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their applications for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants in jobs by Job Service.

I. Employed - The number of people no longer needing ADC and the dollars saved due to their employment.

J. Partial Employment - The number of people with reduced ADC payments and the dollars saved due to their partial employment.

*South Dakota*
# Labor Bulletin

BULK RATE

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05/88
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BETHESDA MD 20814

## Selected National Economic Indicators

| | May 1988 | Apr. 1988 | May 1987 | Percent Change From Last Month | Percent Change From Last Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Consumer Price Index[1] | 117.5 | 117.1 | 113.1 | 0.3 | 3.9 |
| Industrial Production Index[2] | 136.0 | 135.5 | 128.2 | 0.4 | 6.1 |
| Retail Trade Sales[3] | 131,880 | 131,761 | 124,844 | 0.1 | 5.6 |
| Privately Owned Housing Starts[4] | 1,384 | 1,576 | 1,599 | -12.2 | -13.4 |
| Prime Interest Rate[5] | 8.84 | 8.50 | 8.14 | 0.34 | 0.07 |

[1]U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1982-84 = 100.
[2]Federal Reserve Board. Includes manufacturing, mining and utilities. 1977 = 100. Seasonally adjusted.
[3]Bureau of the Census. Adusted for seasonal, holiday and trading day differences. In millions of dollars.
[4]Bureau of the Census. Includes new, privately owned housing units started. Seasonally adjusted annual rates. In thousands of units.
[5]Federal Reserve Board. Annual rates.

JOB SERVICE OF SOUTH DAKOTA

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